

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1876.

PRESIDENT TILDEN.

Governor Grover has settled the business. He knew that Mr. Tilden was the people's choice; he knew that the suspense was working great injury to the business interests of the country; he also knew that ex-postmaster Watts was ineligible, and he did not hesitate to act. Our dispatches show that he was altogether too wary and long-headed to be overmastered in the game.

This settles the matter beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Equity and the popular vote have been reinforced by the strict letter of the law. We have stolen the newly-acquired thunder of the republicans. All at once they set up a hub and cry that the certificate of the official head of a state must be respected. They put themselves on a strict states-right platform. All right; respect Gov. Grover's certificate. If you do not, the democrats can not be expected to swallow the villainous frauds that Chamberlain, Stearns and Kellogg have certified to—can they? "Caught in their own trap," will be the just and universal verdict.

Let us conclude, fellow citizens, with an editorial extract from Parson Browlow's paper of last Wednesday morning:

"The vote of either Florida or Louisiana should be given to Mr. Tilden, and the dispossessing law-abiding citizens of the majority, expressed, as provided by the laws of the United States and of the several states, and Mr. Tilden will be inaugurated without opposition. This has been the general view of the case from the beginning. Even if Tilden should succeed in his attempt to overturn the election that hinted at in our dispatches this morning relative to the one vote of Oregon, in stealing a vote, the republicans would submit, knowing that there is no legal remedy.

The Parson did not it is true anticipate the loss of a vote in Oregon. He was really pettifogging the foregone conclusions in Florida and Louisiana, and to make his case the stronger he admitted that the rest of his party will be forced to admit—that Samuel J. Tilden is now beyond dispute the popular and constitutional successor of the man who was once seventeen years old.

A PERSONAL ISSUE.

Some days ago we published an advertisement that related to a distressing personal issue. Just as to the assailed party demanded that he should so have a hearing in these columns. He has it this morning. The whole matter is one that should never have come before the public, but it is altogether too late to urge such a course on either side. Mr. Olive's reply first appeared in the *Opeloech*, in which paper we find the following editorial remarks:

"With Mr. J. T. Olive we are well, very interesting, and know that nothing is further from his mind than falsehood; from his character than any ungentlemanly conduct; from his noble and gallant heart than fear. While his dependent family, position and aspirations prevent a recognition of his cause, we are sorry to see him pander to his own personal vanity. His high character will always be sustained by the best men in our country and state.

"We have never met Mr. Warnock Echols, he being a comparative stranger in our country and state. With parties of the above named character, we feel sure, if the storm is made, at least an honorable adjustment of the matter at issue can be made, without a resort to the code of honor or blows. In the name of peace, let some of our peace-loving and Christian citizens interfere and stop this miserable affair where it is.

JIM REDPATH, of the New York Times, is now thumbing Georgia over her class in forehead. The strangest thing about Redpath's philippic is, that nearly every complaint he makes in regard to the manner in which elections are conducted in Georgia, is directed at the state constitution made by the radicals and carpet-baggers. Let Redpath content himself. There will be some severe changes made in our organic law before many months, and then we shall expect to see him cheerfully join in the applause—notwithstanding the fact that he is a confirmed this-leater.

ALBION, of Vermont, seems to be in earnest in regard to his candidacy as elector. He is making an enthusiastic contest. Having filed his protest yesterday against the appointment of Solice, he voted unanimously for our uncle Samuel, and appointed himself a special messenger to bear the ballot to Washington, where it will be digested by congress.

BILL CHANDLER and Barlow, who aided the radicals in Florida, seem to have been powerful debaters, as well as statesmen. Little drops of water and little grains of sand make the mighty ocean and the mighty land.

TUSCANY and western states ought to learn a lesson from the south. If Indians had been counted for Harrison by a patriotic canvassing board, blue jeans would not now be the favorite color.

It is pleasant to remember that How-ard Carroll, the well known poetical plagiarist, remained in Louisiana as long as he could. He deserves great credit.

The democrats of Florida have issued an address to Speaker Randall setting forth the frauds practiced by the returning board in counting the state for Hayes.

CRONIN, of Oregon, seems to know all about the election business, while, on the contrary, Watts's name is not much of a professional.

It is Grant is impeached the Santa Domingo business, as well as Schuyler Colfax's investment in cundrango, will go to the dogs.

The question as to whether Colorado is a state becomes more and more important every hour.

WHEN the radicals get up and how about democratic frauds in Oregon, now body must say a word about Florida.

TOUCHLINE processions are in order. Couldn't Atlanta get up a small one next Tuesday night?

A BRIEF epistle from Florida to the talents pen of the Burlington Hawk-eye man is now in order.

THIS is strong talk of impeaching Grant. Let us remember Santa Do-

J. T. OLIVE'S REPLY.

A TERRIBLE SCANDAL GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The *Opeloech*, Correspondence published in the *Opeloech* & *Greenbrier* newspaper of Indiana—An Alleged Confession of Lies—Who Acted the Coward?

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9th, 1876.

Sir—Statements made by you to parties in Athens, Ga., to the effect that my sister-in-law, Mrs. Moina H. Johnson, while attending school in Macon was guilty of conduct which, if true, would forever bar her from society, came to my knowledge on last Saturday.

I respectfully, but firmly, demand the author of the statements made by you, and also your reason for promulgating the scandal.

This will be forwarded to you by my friend, W. E. McCoy, to whom either yourself or through your friend, you will direct your letter. I am, very respectfully,

WARNOCK ECHOLS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 10th, 1876.

Mr. J. T. Olive, *Lexington, Ga.*

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find communication from *Warnock Echols*, Esq., dated Oct. 9th, 1876, and addressed to you which fully explains itself.

My reason for adopting the manner of transmission by mail is on account of the distance. Very respectfully,

W. E. MCCOY.

LEXINGTON, Ga., Oct. 16th, 1876.

Sir—Yours of the 9th inst. was not received by me until the 14th inst., at an hour too late for an earlier reply, as we have no mail from this place on Sunday.

As I understand your language, you ask me to know that I have made certain statements touching your sister-in-law, Mrs. M. H. Johnson, and have promulgated a scandal on her, which you cannot know unless you have heard me speak of it. I have not made any such statements to you, and your letter does not claim that I have done this. I respectfully suggest that you read over this information again, and then you will see that I have not mentioned it.

The exercise of your right to inquire of me, which you have, is a right which I have, and I have not done this. I respectfully suggest that you should first state your information as to these alleged statements and inquire of me whether the information represents me correctly.

Again I repeat, I have not made any such statements nothing to do with your information as to these alleged statements nothing but assertions of too much generality to admit of answer. If you will give me distinctly and plainly the precise language of the alleged statements and tell me where, when, and to whom and under what circumstances you are informed they were made, I will at once make the reply which it is impossible for me to make now.

You do not mention what the alleged statements were, to what parties in Athens, Ga., and when they were made. Your saying that the statements were to the effect that Mrs. Johnson was at a certain time and place guilty of conduct which if true would be a grievous delinquency to her character, I think, a disposition which development will make you more careful hereafter to your great good.

And whatever may be your former information, the letter of Mr. Lampkin to you, which you have not mentioned, I respectfully suggest that you should first state your information as to these alleged statements and inquire of me whether the information represents me correctly.

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I have addressed this to Mr. W. E. McCoy, because you have requested it of me, and I have done it, but it is not best for this request, I would have sent it directly to you. Respectfully,

J. T. OLIVE.

Mr. Warnock Echols, Augusta, Ga.

LEXINGTON, Ga., Oct. 16th, 1876.

Sir—Yours of the 10th inst. received and contented noted. Please enclose a copy of your letter to Mr. Warnock Echols.

Very respectfully, W. E. MCCOY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 21, 1876.

Mr. J. T. Olive, *Lexington, Ga.*DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find communication from *Warnock Echols*, Esq., which explains itself.

Very respectfully, W. E. MCCOY.

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Very respectfully, W. E. MCCOY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 21, 1876.

Mr. J. T. Olive, *Lexington, Ga.*

DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 16th inst., in reply to mine of the 9th inst., was received late the same day. The particulars called for as to time, place, &c., could only be obtained by communicating with parties in Athens, and letters were forwarded to me at the same time. The information referred to in your letter of the 16th inst., in regard to their absence from the same room, and bed with Eberhart, and I then went to Crawfordville, where I got also overwhelming evidence that she had likewise occupied, in that place, the same room and bed with Eberhart, and I then mailed it to you yesterday. It contains authority for the rumor mentioned in this correspondence, that Mr. Lampkin's account of his conversation with Mrs. Johnson, and her conduct to him, was entirely false. This was on the alleged ground that Mrs. Johnson had come to him, and he had told her that he had come to him, and she had told him the same room, and bed with Eberhart, and I then went to Crawfordville, where I got also overwhelming evidence that she had likewise occupied, in that place, the same room and bed with Eberhart. The evidence was further, that Mrs. Johnson and Eberhart had remained in the same room, and bed, staying at both places, to be man and wife. I had seen letters of Mrs. Johnson, the contents of which cannot, in my judgment, ever be explained consistently with her innocence of the alleged adultery.

Immediately afterwards, at the instance of my client again, I went to him to ascertain the facts, and to inquire, to look up more evidence. I had been informed that Mrs. Johnson had been guilty of such conduct before, than while attending school in Macon, a number of years ago, she was the victim of an abortion, and was sent home to Macon, where she was attended professionally, by Dr. Sims, who stated that he was treating her for an inverted toe-nail, "but," you remarked, "the statement was too thin, and the community soon became aware of the true state of affairs."

The statements said to have been made by you in statements to me, in reference to my client, were to me, as far as I can ascertain, to the effect that Mrs. Johnson and wife, had committed adultery with Mr. Lampkin, in the same room, and bed, with Eberhart, and I then mailed it to you yesterday. It contains authority for the rumor mentioned in this correspondence, that Mr. Lampkin's account of his conversation with Mrs. Johnson, and her conduct to him, was entirely false. This was on the alleged ground that Mrs. Johnson had come to him, and he had told her that he had come to him, and she had told him the same room, and bed with Eberhart, and I then went to Crawfordville, where I got also overwhelming evidence that she had likewise occupied, in that place, the same room and bed with Eberhart. The evidence was further, that Mrs. Johnson and Eberhart had remained in the same room, and bed, staying at both places, to be man and wife. I had seen letters of Mrs. Johnson, the contents of which cannot, in my judgment, ever be explained consistently with her innocence of the alleged adultery.

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WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE?

"What constitutes a state?"
Not a state, but a nation, or a colony.
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not a state, but a nation, or a colony.
With power as above but brutes inbued,
Not a state, but a nation, or a colony.
As bears a cold rocks and haughty roads;
Men who their rules who,
Not a state, but a nation, or a colony.
Men who their rights, and knowing, dare
maintain.
Prevent the long-continued blood,
And cross the tyrant while they read the
chain;
They are the state.
And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and states claim.
Sins of the past are being good, repressing ill;
The good direction like a vapor, sinks,
As men's souls are agonizing over it, and at her bidding
strains. — *— Mr. William Jones.*
Impose the Tyrant and then read the chain.
W. P. S.



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